

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; rain at night or to-morrow; southerly winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 32. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIV. NO. 204.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TITLE FOREVER ON DR. WEASKED

New York Central Grants All Other Demands Made by the City.

LIBERAL, MAYOR'S VIEW

Report of Port and Terminal Committee Is Sent to Whitman.

Mayor Mitchell, on behalf of the port and terminal committee of the Board of Estimate, last night sent to Gov. Whitman a list of the concessions agreed to by the New York Central Railroad Company in connection with the proposed West Side Improvement plan, which were made by the company as a result of the series of conferences lasting four days between the city authorities and the railroad officials.

The concessions embodied practically every one of the modifications suggested to the company last week by the Public Service Commission, with the exception of the one giving the city the right to lease its water front property to the company instead of transferring it in fee simple.

The Mayor, however, made it plain that should the city refuse to accept Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1911, which authorized the city officials to make the proposed improvement, and enact a bill giving the city temporary control of the railroad company to make the improvement on the city's terms, he would approve such a bill.

The Mayor, however, made it plain that should the city refuse to accept Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1911, which authorized the city officials to make the proposed improvement, and enact a bill giving the city temporary control of the railroad company to make the improvement on the city's terms, he would approve such a bill.

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MOEWE SAFE HOME AFTER DASHING RAID

Captured 27 Ships of 123,100 Tons on the Atlantic, Is Berlin Report.

BERLIN, by wireless, March 22.—The German auxiliary cruiser Moeve has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic Ocean. It was announced today by the German Admiralty.

OUTDOES FIRST RAID.

Moeve Established as South Atlantic Commerce Destroyer.

This German official announcement establishes for the first time the identity of the German raider which has been sinking allied and neutral merchant ships in the south Atlantic, especially off the South American coast, since some time last December.

The Moeve, according to the official statement, captured twenty-two steamships and five sailing ships, aggregating 123,100 tons gross. The statement says: "The German auxiliary cruiser Moeve has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic Ocean. It was announced today by the German Admiralty."

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GREAT BATTLE NEAR FRANCE

Germans End Retreat and New Line Is Attacked by Nivelle's Army.

Both British and French Artillery Moved East Despite State of Country.

LONDON, March 22.—All indications to-night are that the Germans have now retreated in France as far as they intend to, for the time at least. Only their inability to resist French and British attack can force them back further at this time, it is believed.

The French have come up to the main German line, and are attacking it in the hope of upsetting the German plans. Hard fighting has developed about St. Quentin and La Fere, in which thus far the advantage has been with Gen. Nivelle's army.

Before the British the German resistance has stiffened everywhere, from Arras to St. Quentin. Heavy snowstorms hampered the British advance most of the day, and no notable progress is reported, though the British right wing, on the south, is now in full touch with the French left, opposite St. Quentin.

A great battle may be fought within the next few days on the St. Quentin line. The tactical actions are regarded in Berlin as an indication that great events are taking place and that a real battle is in prospect. Berlin dispatches to-night are giving a picture of the time on this part of the front. Similar hints that the Germans sought a pitched battle in open field have already been given from Berlin.

If this battle is already beginning the initial advantage seems to be with the French. In offense as well as in defense the French have been better than the Germans have been in the past. The French showed themselves the better tactician in the past.

On the offensive the French crossed the River Aisne at several points between the Oise and the Aisne, to the southwest of La Fere. The Germans had previously held the line of the Aisne, interposing the river between themselves and the French. They are now falling back to the St. Quentin line, and the French are now in a position to attack them.

In the region southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans tried to drive the French back across the St. Quentin Canal, which Gen. Nivelle's troops crossed yesterday. These attempts were violent, and repeated. The French were repulsed, but the Germans were thrown back by machine gun fire.

At the very southernmost point of the retirement, northeast of Soissons, the Germans made their last stand. They were repulsed, and the French are now in a position to attack them. The French showed themselves the better tactician in the past.

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U. S. SHIP, NEUTRAL BOUND, SUNK UNWARNED; WILSON WILL NOT MEDIATE WITH THE KAISER;

15,000 AT GARDEN DEMAND WAR ON GERMANY

President Will Ask Congress to Authorize Financial Aid.

Vast Madison Square Assemblage Roars Approval of Resolution.

TWO PLANS UNDER CONSIDERATION NOW

Probable Course Will Be Loan of \$1,500,000,000 to U. S. Government.

ENTENTE BONDS TO BE COLLATERAL

England, France and Russia Will Be Able to Buy All Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When President Wilson goes before the special session of Congress on April 2 to ask for power to use the military forces of this country against Germany's submarine campaign he will in all probability lay before the joint session a plan for raising a credit of \$1,000,000,000 in the United States for the benefit of the Entente Allies.

The correspondent of THE SUN is in a position to state that the President has definitely decided on this course of action once the United States is actually in the conflict. It is possible that instead of notifying Congress of his wishes in this regard at the opening joint session he may address a separate communication to both houses a few days after the special session has convened.

Two Plans Considered.

In the minds of the President and Administration officials are two plans for raising this credit, one of which will be selected before Congress begins its work. Of these plans the one which has been most discussed and is regarded as the more feasible by prominent bankers who have been called to Washington for consultation is official authorization by Congress of a loan to the United States Government of \$1,000,000,000, of this amount it is estimated that \$500,000,000 by the Government to finance its own preparations for defense, while the remaining \$500,000,000 would be turned over to the Allies.

Either of these loans would be a direct obligation of the Governments of Great Britain and France and others of the allied countries who might share in the credit, but in the event the former plan is decided upon—and that appears most likely—the Government of the United States will have to make good the loan with its own resources.

Colonel Sends Declaration.

Col. Roosevelt's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Wilson: I was glad to be present at the patriotic meeting in Madison Square Garden last night when the people of New York City and the city of New York expressed their solidarity with the United States in its fight against Germany.

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